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genus are created. Hermaphroditism is described in one case. One *Narcomedusa*, a long known species of the Indian Ocean, is described. Five species of Siphonophores were collected. The author states that he could find no copy of the Mark Anniversary Volume in London. Let him apply to Henry Holt & Co., New York.

The reptant decapods of the suborders Hippidea, Thalassinidea, and Scyllaridea, are treated by Borradaile. The first two groups are taken between tide marks, the latter in the reefs or on sandy bottom. There are enumerated two albuneids and three hippids (*Remipes*), one axiid, a gebiid, four callianassas, two palinurids and one Scyllarus.

The Madreporaria are treated by Gardiner, who lays especial stress on their variation, distinguishing vegetative, continuous, and discontinuous or specific. This extensive paper is accompanied by well executed half-tone plates from photographs of the dry corals.

The Antipatharia are described in a few pages by Forster Cooper. They are chiefly Indian Ocean species.

The Arachnida of the archipelagoes, treated by Pocock, raise the question of their origin. "Some of the species, such as *Isometrus europæus*, *Heteropoda regia* and *Uloborus geniculatus*, which frequent human dwellings, have doubtless been introduced by human agency; but it is probable that the ancestors of the majority of the Spiders reached these islands on floating gossamer threads." "The presence of only one species of Scorpion [*Isometrus europæus*], and that a form notoriously liable to dispersal by man's instrumentality, suggests that, unless in very remote times, there has been no connection between the archipelagoes and the mainland of India . . . and this is further borne out by the almost complete specific identity between the two faunas."

C. B. D.

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## CLIMATOLOGY.

**Ward's Translation of Hann's Climatology.**<sup>1</sup>—Dr. Hann, professor of cosmical physics at the University of Vienna and formerly director of the Austrian Meteorological Bureau, published in 1883

<sup>1</sup> Hann, Dr. Justius. — *Handbook of Climatology. Part I, General Climatology.* Translated by Robert DeCourcy Ward. The Macmillan Company, 1903. 8vo, 437 pages.

his *Handbuch der Klimatologie* which he reissued in 1897 in three volumes. This is the standard work on the subject of climate and no book in the English language is so authoritative or covers so wide a field. Consequently, Professor Ward's translation of the volume relating to General Climatology, which was made primarily for the use of his classes at Harvard University, confers a great boom on all American and English students of meteorology and physical geography.

In his title, Professor Ward has been too modest, for his book is itself revised and enlarged, considerable new matter relating to America having been substituted for certain topics which pertained more particularly to Europe. While it might be wished that this new material were distinguished from the author's German text, it is stated that all the additions have been approved by Dr. Hann, so that the translation is virtually a third edition of this part of the original work. Numerous references to recent periodical and other literature, in various languages, have been added and all the old references have been verified, so far as possible, by the translator. An added convenience is the summary of the contents of each chapter, while a copious index of subjects and authors facilitates looking up either. The metric system and the Centigrade scale of temperature are used throughout and should aid in familiarizing our students with these units, which are destined to supplant the English system in scientific writings. At present, however, the conversion tables in the Appendix will, no doubt, be found necessary by many readers. The German text has been accurately rendered into elegant English, and almost no typographical or other errors have been noted. As was said, only the first volume of Dr. Hann's work has been translated and this evidently possesses the most general interest, since the climatology of special regions, discussed by Dr. Hann in his other two volumes and consisting largely of statistics, can be more easily consulted by persons not familiar with the German language.

In conclusion, the reviewer expresses the hope that this admirable and disinterested work may have a wide circulation in our high schools and colleges and indeed among all English speaking persons who desire to understand the climatic conditions of the globe and their cause.

A. LAWRENCE ROTCH.